

HEALTH
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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS

AND ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Report of the School Medical Officer

TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1942

(ABRIDGED)



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NORWICH :

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Health Committee.

Lord Mayor :

ARTHUR J. CLEVELAND, ESQ., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR H. W. PALMER (until 23.2.42).

COUNCILLOR J. BROOKSBANK, J.P., Sheriff (from 24.2.42).

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

Members :

<i>Ald.</i> MISS M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P.	<i>Coun.</i> W. T. HARDIMENT
„ MRS. M. HIGH	„ H. J. JARROLD
<i>Coun.</i> H. ALLEN, J.P.	„ H. W. PALMER.
(from 19.5.42)	„ G. PERREMENT
„ A. E. BAINES	„ REV. H. PITTS
(from 9.11.42)	(until 9.11.42)
„ M. BULMAN, M.D.,	„ N. R. TILLET
M.S., F.R.C.S.	(from 15.9.42)
„ MRS. E. K. FUGILL, J.P.	„ MRS. A. M. WITARD
	„ E. F. WILLIAMSON, J.P.
	(until 9.11.42)

The undermentioned are co-opted members for Blind Persons Welfare Business :

MR. R. C. FANTHORPE ... *Superintendent and Secretary of the
Norwich Institution for the Blind.*

MR. J. BRIGHTY MR. H. FULLER (until 9.11.42) MR. S. L. BROWN (from 9.11.42)	} <i>Representatives of Blind Persons.</i>
---	--

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR H. W. PALMER (until 13.3.42).

ALDERMAN MISS M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P. (from 14.3.42)

Members :

As Health Committee, with the addition of three co-opted members, viz., Mrs. T. D. Copeman, Mrs. F. E. M. Deacon, and Mrs. M. V. White (from 9.11.42.).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,
68 ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.
24th June, 1943.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, the abridged Annual Report for the year 1942.

The Registrar-General has estimated a further drop in the civil population of Norwich to 106,100. The birth rate has increased to 15·83, a rise for the second consecutive year and a material rise from the 12·89 of 1940.

In 1942, the City suffered considerably from repeated hostile raids, some of them of a heavy character. This undoubtedly had its effect on the life of the City. Nevertheless, from a health point of view, 1942 was a successful year in some respects. As mentioned above, the birth rate rose. The still-birth rate dropped to 29·46 per 1000 total births, the lowest rate at least since 1930 and the maternal mortality rate dropped to 1·19 per 1000 live births, the lowest figure recorded for this City. With regard to the last two figures, it is right to point out that owing to the raids, many mothers were evacuated through arrangements with the Ministry of Health, some of them ante-natally, so that some mothers were confined in institutions who otherwise would have had a domiciliary confinement. However, I ascribe this outstanding success to the work of Dr. Bow, who has under her supervision and influence the staff of the Maternity Home and the domiciliary midwives who have always conducted the great majority of confinements in this City. Also we have been active in the distribution of vitamins. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 46·43 is again reduced and can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory (see page 28).

The infectious diseases were, on the whole, very quiet, the exceptions being Acute Primary Pneumonia and Dysentery. In spite of the popularity of the sulphonamide group of drugs, we still had 23 deaths from Acute Primary Pneumonia, of which 13 were over 45 years of age. The number of Dysentery cases may be, to some extent, associated with the prevalence of flies due to the length of time taken to clear up foodstuffs damaged by air raids.

The Health Committee continued to pay a notification fee to general practitioners letting me know of cases of Scabies, and this arrangement was extended during the year to cases of vermin.

The Tuberculosis figures are reasonably satisfactory. The number of pulmonary cases notified was the lowest recorded. In this respect, it is well to remember that many young people were out of the City in the Forces and elsewhere during the year but that figure nevertheless, is very satisfactory. The number of non-pulmonary cases notified remains stationary. With regard to the deaths, 59 cases died during the year, as compared with 57 in 1941, but only 6 non-pulmonary cases, as compared with 11 in 1941. Some were killed by enemy action who would probably have died as a result of tuberculosis.

Cancer deaths showed a welcome decrease. The reason for this is not clear, but again it is well to remember that some elderly people left the City on account of air raids. Some were killed by enemy action who would probably have died as a result of cancer.

The number of blind persons on the register was reduced to 377, as compared with 404 in 1941. Care, guidance and assistance to the sightless over the periods of the raids gave considerable work and anxiety to the staff concerned. We owe thanks to Great Yarmouth Borough Council for their assistance in providing accommodation at Burnham for cases evacuated from Norwich either directly by the Health Department or indirectly by the Magdalen Street School for the Blind.

During the year, 153 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by the officers of the department.

In the Sanitary Inspectors' Department the work has been made difficult by added duties and staff changes and shortage. Some matters had to be regretfully left, but as much work as possible was done and the salvage work and the production of pig and poultry food continued with great activity. I must congratulate the Chief Sanitary Inspector on being able to keep up throughout the year the weekly collection of refuse in spite of great difficulties.

Considerable time, thought and attention was given throughout the year to matters of hospital policy, and also the Health Committee considered and started to take steps to deal with "Unsatisfactory Households" in the City.

Staff changes continue to add to our difficulties, but much good work has been done. I wish to express my congratulations

and thanks to the Staff of all the various sections and the institutions for the way in which they have carried on during a very difficult year. I also wish to congratulate Miss D. B. Lane, the Matron of the Maternity Home, on being awarded the M.B.E.

I have to thank the Chairmen and Committees for the support I have received.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.*

ANNUAL REPORT, 1942.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	7,898
Population (Census, 1931) ...	...	...	...	126,236
Estimated Civilian population ...	...	...	...	106,100
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1942) according to Rate Books ...	...	...	...	33,400
Rateable Value, December, 1942 (approximately) ...	...	...	...	£768,000
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	...	...	...	£3,223

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	...	...	1560	818	742
Illegitimate	...	...	...	120	67	53
				<u>1680</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>795</u>

The Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population was **15.83** (13.32 for 1941); England and Wales, 15.8; 126 Great Towns, 17.3.

Still-Births.

				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	...	...	48	18	30
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	—	3
				<u>51</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>33</u>

The Still-Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still-) births was **29.46** (39.35 for 1941).

			Total.	Male.	Female.	
Deaths	...	...	1649	808	841	Death Rate 15.54
						per 1000 of the
						estimated resi-
						dent population
						(13.99 for 1941)
Death Rates—England and Wales						11.6 per 1000 population
126 Great Towns ...						13.3 do.

Maternal Mortality from—

(a)	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	...	...	Nil
(b)	Other maternal causes	...	...	2

Maternal Mortality Rate		per 1000 live births	per 1000 Total (live and still-) births	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
				0.0	1.19	1.19
				0.0	1.16	1.16

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1000 Total Births (live and still-) was :— (a) Puerperal Infection, 0.42; (b) Other causes, 1.59; (c) Total, 2.01.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for 1941 were :—

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.
Per 1000 live births	...	0.66	1.33
Per 1000 live and still-births	...	0.64	1.28

Infantile Mortality Rate :—

	1942.	1941.
All infants per 1000 live births	46.43	49.10
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births...	45.51	47.82
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	58.33	70.59

The Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 live births for 1942 was :— England and Wales, 49; 126 Great Towns, 59; London, 60.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	5

Mortality Rate—1 to 5 years : 0.20 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis :—

59 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.56 per 1000 population).

6 deaths from other Tub. Diseases (death rate 0.056 per 1000 population).

Cancer.

Malignant growths accounted for 182 deaths, with a death rate of 1.72 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1940 and 1941 were 225 and 231 respectively.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasting Diseases	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
	Premature Birth ...	21	2	1	—	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
	Congenital Defects ...	5	2	1	—	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	13
Tuberculous Diseases	Injury at Birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Want of Breast-Milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Improper Feeding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Peritonitis } Tabes Mesenterica }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
	Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Tuberculous Diseases	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Suffocation, Overlaying	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Other Causes ...	3	—	—	1	4	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	12
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32	5	3	1	41	9	4	5	4	4	4	2	—	3	3	—	78	

Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Norwich during the Year 1942.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	...	1649	78	21	37	199	381	933
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	59	—	—	—	37	17	5
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	6	1	1	1	3	—	—
8 Syphilitic diseases	...	14	—	—	1	1	11	1
9 Influenza	...	5	—	—	—	1	—	4
10 Measles	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
11 Acute Polio-myelitis; Polio-encephalitis	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
13 Cancer of :— Buccal Cavity and Esophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	9 5	— —	— —	— —	— 2	2 3	7 —
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	24	—	—	—	—	11	13
15 Cancer of Breast	...	23	—	—	—	1	10	12
16 Cancer of all other sites	...	121	—	—	1	7	39	74
17 Diabetes	...	22	—	—	—	2	4	16
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	117	—	—	—	1	19	97
19 Heart Disease...	...	372	—	—	2	18	80	272
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	45	—	—	—	—	6	39
21 Bronchitis	...	78	2	1	—	1	20	54
22 Pneumonia	...	72	11	8	1	7	11	34
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	25	—	1	—	4	13	7
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	15	—	—	—	2	5	8
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	...	3	—	—	2	—	—	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	...	24	2	1	—	1	6	14
28 Nephritis	...	33	—	—	1	9	7	16
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
31 Premature Birth	...	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
32 Congenital malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease	...	21	17	1	—	3	—	—
33 Suicide	...	11	—	—	—	6	2	3
34 Road Traffic Accidents	...	16	—	—	5	5	4	2
35 Other Violent Causes	...	275	7	6	17	77	89	79
36 All Other Causes	...	217	7	1	5	9	20	175

LIBRARY

With regard to the second paragraph on page 11 of this Report, it should be noted that the Council, in receiving the Report, passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the statements made in that paragraph.

Anwar B.



STAFF. See page 49.

GENERAL.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In 1942, the social conditions of the City were more seriously affected by the war than had previously been the case. The population took more seriously to shelter life, and the habit of the whole family sleeping downstairs in the living room spread and has continued. These conditions all tend to the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and vermin. Moreover, they produce difficulties in the way of ordinary household management, such as cleansing. Further, two of our biggest laundries were demolished and were not restored by the end of the year. In addition to the above physical effects, there has been, undoubtedly, some anxiety produced, but it is very difficult to assess the degree or effect of this. Further, many homes were destroyed and the billeting arrangements necessarily mixed up households to an unusual degree. A further point is that there has been a perceptible influx of allied military forces.

Reference to the vital statistics shows that the number of known illegitimate births has increased materially and I have had reports that even a few married women are being somewhat more promiscuous than usual. This is not surprising in view of the agencies at work tending to break up family and home life, such as the employment of women, nursery schools and classes, and communal feeding. Nevertheless, there has, up to the present, been no evidence of a marked increase of the Venereal Diseases.

In March, 1942, I presented the following report to the Health Committee with regard to "Unsatisfactory Households":—

"The Committee will remember that I brought to their notice the case of 'A' and 'B' at the meeting on the 13th February and two further cases—'C' and 'D' on February 24th, 1942. I only refer specially to these cases as a text as we happen to have come across them, perhaps not for the first time, recently, and one is well aware that there certainly are others in the City. The Committee will remember that the cases were characterised by gross dirt, gross shortage of many items which are ordinarily considered necessities for a minimum standard of reasonable living, and serious neglect, involving hardship, to the children and in each case there were several children, some were verminous. They are all of a poor mental type whether by an underlying mental deficiency, though they may not be actually certifiable, or with some 'kink' making it difficult for them satisfactorily to manage their own affairs. There is a persistent lack of mental energy and mental

drive or ability to reach a reasonable balance of values which would enable them to cope with ordinary life. These people have always got to be helped in some way, perhaps to a very material degree, and they do not profit satisfactorily by the help they receive; their children are frequently in school dirty, ill clad, under-nourished and requiring satisfactory footwear. In some cases the women have simply given up the struggle owing to the apparently hopeless task of coping with an increasing family. It is with these people that birth control would be an asset, but it is just these people to whom one cannot satisfactorily teach birth control. The children are brought up in deplorable surroundings with bad manners and outlook, and they have a tendency to perpetuate that condition and frame of mind, as possibly they have never known any better and they themselves may have the same mentality as the parents.

“Our powers to deal with such people are very scanty. If one provides them with a Council house they make it in a mess, they get in arrears with the rent and they may be thrown out to worse accommodation, which will get into a worse mess. One can report them to the N.S.P.C.C., who will prosecute for the sake of the children, but only in gross cases and after many warnings, and, if the prosecution succeeds, the parents may be fined, making matters worse and the children, after removal for a time, may go back to the bad household. Health Visitors and School Nurses do their utmost with these people but they have no powers at all and may get a door shut in their faces if they are too persistent and vigorous. The Sanitary Inspectors have certain powers with regard to premises but conditions have to be very gross before action can be taken as there is no definite legal limit laid down and indeed, it would be difficult to lay down a satisfactory legal limit beyond which the conditions must not go. The new Scabies Order gives some powers, but these people left alone will always return to the same state.

“In my Annual Report of 1928, I pointed out :—

‘Nevertheless there will, so far as one can foresee, always be a certain number who cannot pay an economic rent, but even they cannot be allowed to remain in insanitary conditions to act as ‘plague-spots’ in the community with their continued production of ‘unfits’ and for them some sort of system would appear to be necessary whereby supervision is possible if desirable and the accommodation can be made variable so that a set of buildings can take, for example, three families of five persons each, or five families of three persons each, the rent being assessed on the capacity to pay and not on the accommodation occupied.’

“The ability to pay an economic rent mentioned above is not the criterion of desirability of a family, but, as I pointed out above, a poor economic state is frequently associated with the type of person under consideration and the Committee will realise that our experience since 1928 confirms the view that there are people or families who must be kept under much closer supervision and instruction than the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors are able to give. Sometimes their children live through but they do produce a heavy proportion of infantile mortality. I am not suggesting that there is a big proportion of the population in this condition but there are enough to make the problem worthy of serious attention and definite action.

“With regard to the action to be taken, the only method of dealing with these people which I can suggest is that they must all be collected together in one place in the City and compelled to live there in some sort of barracks or hostel or almshouse (the term used is not to me of any importance) with resident caretakers and instructors of both sexes who have, in fact, the power to compel such people to behave properly, to do the necessary work, to look after their children adequately and to expend their money to the best advantage. Medical supervision of the system would also be required.

“There should be communal bathing facilities and the daily bath, unless exempted by medical certificate, must be compulsory and supervised. The possibility of a communal kitchen must be envisaged, although the desirability of this is doubtful. The supervisors must know when the man is in work or out of work and must know the family income and be able to see that it is properly expended. Only thus can the supervisor judge where the family absolutely needs any further help. The reason why the desirability of a communal kitchen is doubtful, in my view, is that such people must be taught to and given the opportunity to manage their own affairs as soon as possible. I would suggest that the supervision of any such household in the hostel must at first be absolutely strict for a certain period, e.g., six months. If, at the end of such probationary period there was evidence of a definite understanding of the situation and an improvement in outlook and behaviour, then for a further period, e.g., another six months the supervision might be slightly relaxed. If the improvement were not maintained then strict supervision could be reinstated. If, however, the improvement continued and increased, supervision could be still further relaxed, with the eventual hope that after a satisfactory time the family could be released from the hostel altogether. There would always be the possibility of their return to the hostel if the bad

condition started to reappear. The family must, of course, be allowed to go about their business during the day in the ordinary way. The man must be allowed and, if necessary and possible, compelled to go to work. The woman must do her shopping and the children must go to school and must be sent clean and well fed and adequately clothed. Any drunkenness must be promptly dealt with and no alcoholic liquor should be allowed within the premises. The permission to smoke might be held out as a reward and encouragement for improvement, provided that the necessities of life had first been provided to a reasonable standard. Some ground in connection with the buildings, perhaps in the form of a compound, should be allowed and the people should be compelled to do a certain amount of gardening, encouraging them to grow some vegetables, but also some flowers should be insisted on, with the idea of their introducing some beauty into their own lives and even the possibility of some pride of their homes into their hearts.

“I consider that the gates of the compound would have to be locked every night at a certain time, e.g., 10 o’clock, and that children should not be allowed out of bed beyond a reasonable hour.

“It might, in the light of experience, be necessary to separate a man from his wife and family, while keeping control of his earnings and expenditure.

“I do not for a moment think that Norwich has worse trouble with such people than any other locality and I have not the slightest doubt that these feckless, hopeless households can be found all over the country. It is possible indeed, that we have less here than elsewhere owing to the efforts in the past made by the Council in its many activities and by the many voluntary agencies. Further, I have no doubt that further local powers will be required to bring about the above suggestions. I have heard that there was some such arrangement in Holland before the War for dealing with such classes. I consider that some steps are really necessary to cope with these people largely for the protection and education and future outlook of the children, and it is possible, although I have not consulted them, that it would have the support of other bodies such as, perhaps, the Police.

“These people constitute a problem—they are the ‘problem’ people. The vast majority of our stock is good and sound but the sound members of the community have to ‘carry’ the unsound and the strain is very great and is possibly becoming greater. In times past, such people would have been allowed just to go to the wall, but our humanitarian instinct revolts at this. Nevertheless, the race must always have in view the biological laws and must

protect itself from the production of poor specimens. The difficulty is to sort out the poor specimens, and up to the present it would not have been fair to condemn anyone, as the conditions under which they have lived in the past for generations, perhaps centuries, have been in many instances, utterly deplorable. Nowadays, while there is still much to do, conditions are improving and further improvement can be anticipated after this war is over.

“When that improvement has taken place so that such people have been given a chance for two or three generations, then, and not till then, would there be any fairness or justice in trying to select those members of the race who should not be allowed to go on deteriorating and degenerating the community.

“I make the above suggestions as one step in this matter and I must leave it to the Committee to consider what action, if any, they wish to take.”

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements remained unchanged. 782 specimens of sputum were examined for Tubercle Bacilli at the Public Health Offices. Reference is made to the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food on pages 22-24.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES (except A.R.P.).

The arrangements remained unchanged.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

These facilities and arrangements made by the Local Authority remained unaltered.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

School Clinics are referred to on pages 53-55.

The arrangements for the **Venereal Disease Clinics** remained unchanged. 1618 specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 968 from the clinics, 560 from Hospitals and other Institutions, and 90 from private practitioners. 328 males and 246 females attended the Clinics during the year, of whom 154 males and 108 females were new cases.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that 8 male and 4 female general paralytics were admitted to that Institution during the year.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held at Churchman House, and is referred to on pages 43-44. **Clinics** held under the

Maternity and Child Welfare Service receive comment on pages 27-29.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

Hospital.	No of beds.	Daily average No. of beds occupied.
Norfolk and Norwich (Vol.) ...	316	217
Jenny Lind (Vol. for children) ...	68	45
Woodlands Hospital ...	302	143
Isoln. Hosp. (allowing 144 sq. ft.)	94	44.75

The Mental Hospital has 345 beds for males and 420 for females. The David Rice (Admission) Hospital, with nominal accommodation for 30 male and 30 female patients, has been loaned to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for the duration of the war. The Nest and the Male Messblock have been evacuated for the use of the Bethel Registered Mental Hospital.

Accommodation for Mental Defectives. See page 17.

The City of Norwich Maternity Home has normally 15 beds (pages 25-26).

Tuberculosis Sanatoria. See pages 44-45.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Institutional Medical Services. The Town Clerk has supplied me with the following particulars:—Woodlands Hospital was severely damaged and partly destroyed by enemy action in April and May, 1942. The Sick Wards were without steam for a few weeks until temporary boilers were brought into use. The Infirm Wards at the Woodlands Hospital were abandoned, except for a Reception Ward for non-sick cases and an administrative block. St. James' Hospital, Shipmeadow, Suffolk, was taken over for the accommodation of approximately 175 infirm cases (male and female) and, in addition, 25 female bedridden cases were accommodated at Crown Point. A number of cases were still resident in Norfolk County Institutions at the end of the year.

Social Welfare Medical Out-Relief. No alterations were made in the boundaries of the Districts during the year. Dr. V. Jewson resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. A. Smiter, on the 1st

April. The work done by the District Medical Officers is shown as under :—

	DISTRICT No. :—								Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Attendances at Surgery or Medical Officer's residence	261	247	865	437	416	536	555	399	3716
Attendances at patients' houses...	248	331	234	240	235	439	341	278	2346
Occasions on which medicine was supplied without seeing the patient ...	104	191	33	190	27	204	16	18	783
TOTALS ...	613	769	1132	867	678	1179	912	695	6845

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF
MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Council provides accommodation at Eaton Grange Certified Institution for high grade female adult defectives. The number on the books on the 31st December was 63. The average attendance at the occupation centre there was 12. On the 31st December, 129 Norwich cases had been accepted at Little Plumstead Colony. 18 beds are also reserved and occupied at the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Colchester.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water. The arrangements for the production and supervision of the water supply, and the supervision of the staff remained unchanged. During the year, of 316 bacteriological examinations of the City's supplied water by the City Analyst 6, or 1·9%, showed the presence of presumptive members of the B. Coli-Aerogenes group in 100 ml. Of these 6 samples, 3 were submitted to the bacteriologist, who reported 1 to be B. Coli, faecal type. The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under :—

	City and County.	
	Miles.	Yards.
Extension of Water mains ...	9	880
Total length of system ...	273	1260

Public Cleansing and Sanitary Inspection, etc. The work carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows :—

Approximately 22,000 tons of waste materials were collected. This included 18,250 tons of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip, 2060 tons of kitchen waste concentrated at

the plant at Harford and sold for pig and poultry food, 1100 tons of paper, and 590 tons of tins, rags, bones, etc. In addition, 682 loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at this Tip by private firms, a charge being made according to the tonnage of the vehicle. 55 loads of privy bin refuse were disposed of on farms; in addition, 650 loads from Air Raid Shelters and Warden's Posts were collected and disposed of through the City Sewer.

1098 nuisances were detected; 1491 special complaints have been investigated, and 778 nuisances have been abated.

22 visits were made to houses-let-in-lodgings; 70 to common lodging houses; 29 to offensive trade premises; 4 to tents, vans and sheds; 34 to piggeries; 243 meetings of owners and tradesmen have been held; 39 drains were tested, of which 14 were found to be defective; 14 were reconstructed.

32,874 baits have been laid for rats and mice, and 3720 rats were known to be killed. 336 complaints were received; 65 new contracts for the services of the rat catcher were signed.

Factories. The total number of factories on the register using mechanical power was 463, not using mechanical power was 178. 223 inspections were made of these premises; 3 notices were served. 10 defects were found, all of which were remedied. 8 factories are obtaining the water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies are examined quarterly by the Public Analyst, the results being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Shops, Offices, etc. 105 shops, offices, etc., have been inspected. 184 re-inspections were made, and 26 notices or letters sent. 47 contraventions were abated.

Open-air Baths. *Lakenham Bath.* 3 samples were taken on 1 occasion for chemical and bacteriological analysis, and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 1310, 2550 and 3510. B. Coli was found to be present in 5 c.c. in 1 sample; in 1 c.c. in 1 sample and 0.1 c.c. in the other.

Eagle Baths. (2 baths situated together and taking supply from same source.) 7 samples were taken on 2 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analysis and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 3830, 3780, 5430, 80, 610, 140 and 150. B. Coli was found to be present in 1 c.c. in 4 samples, in 0.1 c.c. in 1 sample, and in .01 c.c. in 2 samples.

Private Swimming Baths. None open during the year.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance Operations.

40 families were re-housed in 1942 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister. Included in this figure are a few families who were re-housed because of enemy action from areas which have not yet been confirmed by the Minister.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

There was nothing to report during 1942.

Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

There was no action taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

3 Tuberculosis families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grants rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of tuberculosis.

Statistics.

No new houses were erected during the year.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3515
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	6094
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	118
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	210
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	923

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	673
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners ... Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 109

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners ... 81

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 1

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 18

(In addition, 7 were destroyed by enemy action.)

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... 126

(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... 126

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 1024

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 3

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 7

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 63

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil

(e) Other particulars, etc. The standard of overcrowding laid down in the Housing Act is a very poor one, and it is to be hoped that at some future date this standard will be improved.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1939.

424 visits were made during the year. In 19 instances it was found that excessive rents were being charged. Upon representation to the owners these were adjusted to the correct amounts.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) GENERAL REGULATIONS. REGULATION 68AA.

Applications were received for the re-occupation of 8 houses which, owing to the operation of sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Housing Act, 1936, cannot be occupied. Licences authorising re-occupation were granted in two cases.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

1 Council house and 8 other houses were found to be infected with bed bugs. These were treated with Zaldecide or other suitable fumigators. The furniture of all families is fumigated before being moved into Corporation houses, with the exception of Assisted Scheme 1919 houses. New houses are inspected periodically by the Rent Collectors.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—Section 76.

One person who was aged or infirm, or physically incapacitated, and residing in premises which were insanitary owing to neglect was removed on a Magistrate's Order to Woodlands Hospital.

EMERGENCY WASHING AND BATH SERVICE.

Some of the laundries and many dwellings in the City were destroyed or damaged in the air raids in April, and inhabitants were deprived of their normal arrangements for laundering and bathing. These difficulties were overcome to a large extent by the kindness of Messrs. Lever Bros. in sending to the City two Emergency Washing Units and one Bathing Unit; one washing unit was withdrawn in November. 91,892 garments and 3893

blankets were laundered, and 6749 adults and 14,311 children were bathed free of charge. In addition, hot water was supplied free to a large number of housewives.

Many people, particularly men engaged on demolition work, used the shower baths at the First Aid Posts daily.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The quality of the milk from a chemical standpoint remained good. Cowkeepers numbered 3, with approximately 160 cows. 75 retailers of milk reside in the City and 54 outside. The Inspectors made 156 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milk shops.

Licences were granted as follows:—Producer of Accredited Milk, 1; Retailers of Tuberculin Tested, 6; Accredited, 3; Pasteurised, 2.

15 samples of Tuberculin Tested and 7 of Accredited Milk were bacteriologically examined. 1 sample of Tuberculin Tested and 1 of Accredited Milk failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test, and 1 sample of Tuberculin Tested and 2 of Accredited Milk failed to pass the B. Coli Test. In all cases letters of warning were sent to the vendors.

39 samples of Pasteurised Milk were examined bacteriologically; 1 sample was unsatisfactory and a letter of warning was sent to the vendor. 2 samples failed to pass the Phosphatase Test and a letter of warning was sent to the Vendor. 9 samples of Ordinary Milk were bacteriologically examined under the Graded Milk standards and 5 failed to pass the tests.

66 samples were taken of milk supplied by producers residing outside the City for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. No sample was positive. 45 samples were taken from milk producers in the City for similar examination. 5 were positive, all of which were taken from one producer. 1 Tuberculosis cow was slaughtered as a result of these samples.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is collected by a Contractor authorised by the Ministry of Food. 552 visits were paid to slaughterhouses requisitioned by the Government and the carcasses of the animals

slaughtered therein were inspected. 4693 cattle, 2476 calves, 7787 sheep and lambs, and 1902 pigs, a total of 16,858 animals, were slaughtered. The following is a summary of the meat condemned :—

	Whole Carcases and Offals.	Forequarters.	Hindquarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat, lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Tuber- culosis ...	89	49	5	7	22	496	23	180	604	478	2226	7	3	496	4	8
Other Diseases..	31	1	2	21	49	284	192	1162	965	23	1162	45	9	284	1	52
	120	50	7	28	71	780	215	1342	1569	501	3388	52	12	780	5	60

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption comprised $14\frac{1}{2}$ stones bacon, $68\frac{1}{2}$ stones fish, 19 stones cheese, 506 tins fruit, 1063 tins vegetables, 1187 tins meat, 188 tins fish, 32 tins soup, 76 jars beef extract, 5 tins Quickmeal, 11 tins and 29 jars jam, 113 tins syrup, 464 jars and 5 tins marmalade, 2 jars lemon curd, 1371 tins milk, 52lbs. fruit, 6lbs. tea, 5 cwt. oatmeal, $32\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. margarine, 10lbs. biscuits, 3lbs. flour, 14lbs. and 139 packets custard powder, 112lbs. baking powder, 18lbs. and 13 packets pudding mixture, 14lbs. pepper, 2 tins mustard, 1 packet salt, 1 packet semolina, 1 jar beetroot, 1 packet coffee essence, 2 packets All Bran, 2 packets cocoa, 1 jar fishpaste.

There were 105 bakehouses on the register (although some were not being used) and 141 visits were paid to these. Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out, and the premises kept in as reasonably a satisfactory condition as there are powers to enforce.

90 visits have been made to Restaurant Kitchens and these were found to be kept in clean and proper condition.

(c) Adulteration.

164 samples of Food and Drugs—36 taken informally—were submitted for analysis. 20 formal samples of milk, 1 of sweetmeat, 1 of malt flavoured vinegar, and 1 of lime juice cordial; and 2 informal samples of butter were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were instituted in 2 cases of adulterated milk, and fines of £10 and £20 respectively were imposed. Proceedings were also instituted in respect of sweetmeat, vinegar, lime

juice cordial and butter, and the results were as follows:—Sweet-meat, £5 and 36/- costs; vinegar, £5 and 21/- costs; lime juice cordial, £5 and 21/- costs; butter, £3 and 30/- costs. Letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk in respect of all the other adulterated formal samples. In 11 cases the samples were either taken in course of delivery or were “appeal to the cow” samples, or taken in respect of these samples. In addition, 290 samples of milk were tested by the Gerber process; 20 were not up to standard and further samples were taken in consequence.

1 application for the registration of premises for the purpose of selling ice cream was granted.

The total number of registered premises is:—ice cream, 295 (the majority of which were not in use); preserved meat, 221. 21 and 375 visits were made to ice cream and preserved meat premises respectively.

MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

(a) Midwives.

(i.) *Employed by Local Authority.* 14 midwives and 1 non-medical supervisor of midwives on the district, and 6 at the Maternity Home (3 temporarily).

(ii.) *Private Midwives.* 1 in an Institution and 3 on the district. This number includes 2 midwives who reside outside the area, but who occasionally practise within the area.

(b) Midwifery Service.

(i.) *Domiciliary.* Since 16th November the domiciliary midwifery service has been controlled from 4, Earlham Road. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and bookings continued for a time at the annex of the City Maternity Home, Heigham Grove, but on the 16th November these were transferred to the premises at 4, Earlham Road which had been taken over by the Corporation for a period of 7 years. These premises are also used as a hostel for domiciliary midwives and pupil midwives. It is intended that 2 domiciliary midwives and 3 pupil midwives shall reside at this address. 772 confinements (excluding 26 cases of miscarriage) were attended (745 in 1941). Doctors were engaged in 156 cases. 4550 ante-natal visits were made to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour number 13,124. 36 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e. 14 days, from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (23) and Woodlands Hospital (13) were visited. 205 visits were made to 87 patients similarly discharged from the Maternity Home. There were 15 still-births on the district, representing 1.9% of the cases attended. 11 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred. 1 case was removed to the Isolation Hospital, and 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

(ii.) *The City of Norwich Maternity Home.* The City Maternity Home at Heigham Grove was badly damaged by enemy action on the night of 26th-27th June which necessitated the transfer of the home to Earlham Hall, although there was only accommodation for 10 beds. No member of the staff or any patient received injury. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics were held at the Maternity Home, Heigham Grove until 16th November, after which date they were transferred to 4, Earlham Road. They are referred to on pages 27-28. 246 mothers were confined in the Home, 80 less than in 1941.

Doctors were engaged in 16 cases. 1 case was transferred to a private Nursing Home, as no bed was available, this practice having largely been avoided by the continuance of the system of sending patients home before the expiration of fourteen days and giving subsequent attention by the Domiciliary Service until the completion of the puerperium. A number of cases applied for admission but had to be refused owing to lack of accommodation.

During the year 181 persons (including 11 persons whose home addresses were in the county) were evacuated from the City area to Emergency Maternity Homes supervised by the Ministry of Health. This evacuation was carried out partly because of the limited accommodation for maternity cases in the city and partly due to the fact that a number of houses were rendered untenable by enemy action.

3 still-births occurred in the Home, and 3 children died within 10 days of birth. There were 7 cases of puerperal pyrexia with no death. 6 of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

244 live births (including one set of twins) occurred in the Home, and 765 (including eight sets of twins) on the district, a total of 1009 of the City live births registered. With the 111 live births (including three sets of twins) at Woodlands Hospital added to this, the Council's staff attended 66·6% of the total City live births registered. This showed a decrease on previous years which was due to a large number of mothers leaving the City for confinement to avoid hostile raids.

The average weight of children born in the Home was girls 7·4lbs. and boys 7·38lbs. (excluding premature and still-births).

Medical aid was required for 34 babies, and on 313 occasions for 299 mothers, the medical fees being paid in whole or in part by the Corporation in 131 cases.

All of the 9 pupils who completed their training at the Home during the year passed the examination of the Central Midwives' Board in 1942. 6 pupils were undergoing training at the end of the year.

(iii.) *Woodlands Hospital.* 5 beds are provided for maternity cases. 119 cases were admitted, including 8 cases admitted after delivery, the average duration of stay being 20·7 days. There were 3 still-births; 9 children died within 10 days of birth, including 4 children not born in the Institution. There were 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia, all of which were confined at the Woodlands Hospital.

(c) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.**

Owing to enemy action the Catton Grove Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic premises were rendered unfit for carrying on the Clinic. It was, therefore, found necessary to transfer this Clinic temporarily to George White Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic premises, the first session being held on 1st May, 1942, and continued to be held every Friday. Catton Grove Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic was re-opened on 25th September, 1942, and from that date has been held on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month instead of each Friday as previously. George White, which was formerly held on the last Friday of each month has since 3rd October, 1942, been held on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month.

(i.) *Ante-natal Clinics.* During the year 1270 expectant mothers (1179 in 1941) attended the Clinics as under :—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance (per session.)
Maternity Home ...	733	3400	17
Catton Grove ...	122	232	10
Larkman Lane ...	165	342	7
Lakenham ...	69	119	10
George White ...	181	279	9

213 blood specimens were sent through the Ante-natal Clinics to the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for Wassermann tests, with the following results:—14 positive, 11 doubtful, and 188 negative. Smears for examination for gonococcal infection are examined in the Ante-natal Department.

Of the 14 mothers who gave positive results 8 received treatment. Of the mothers who received treatment 8 gave birth to a live child. One child made unsatisfactory progress.

(ii.) *Post-natal Clinics.* Mothers attended as under :—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attend- ances.
Maternity Home ...	129	160
Catton Grove ...	27	30
Larkman Lane ...	24	30
Lakenham ...	15	18
George White ...	22	30

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are also held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital weekly, at which City and County persons booked for admission to or discharged from the Maternity

Ward of that Institution attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 455 women made 1028 attendances at the Clinic during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of City and County persons.

(d) **Infant Welfare Centres.** It was found necessary to discontinue the Wednesday morning session of the St. Barnabas Infant Welfare Centre as from 6th May, owing to severe damage to dwelling houses in that district and many families having removed to other areas. Catton Grove Infant Welfare Centre was damaged by enemy action during the night of 27th-28th April, 1942, and it was impossible to carry on the Infant Welfare on these premises. The public normally attending at this Welfare Centre were temporarily provided for at Mile Cross, the first combined session being held on 4th May. The Catton Grove Infant Welfare Centre was re-opened on 2nd October.

On 26th-27th June the Thorpe First Aid Post was damaged by enemy action and could no longer be used for the purpose intended. Owing to this emergency, alternative accommodation had to be found, and the Thorpe Infant Welfare Centre premises were temporarily taken over for use as a First Aid Post. Persons who attended Thorpe Infant Welfare Centre were instructed on 1st July to attend, until further notice, either Princes Street or George White Infant Welfare Centre according to the area in which they lived. This arrangement continued until 15th July, when the Thorpe Infant Welfare Centre re-opened, although it was still in use as a First Aid Post at the end of the year.

The **Infantile Mortality Rate** was again reduced and came down to 46.43. This reduction is to some degree associated with the rise in the birth rate, but it is of interest to note that the number of known illegitimate live births is increased while the proportion of known illegitimate infant deaths is decreased and the number of known illegitimate still-births is decreased. However, rather an unusually large proportion of the infantile deaths occurred under 4 weeks. If we could prevent the prematurity of infants we should prevent many infant deaths and perhaps still-births.

ISSUE OF FRESH MILK AND DRIED FOODS TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it was not necessary to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's Scheme during 1942. The issue of dried milk to children under 1 year was continued during 1942, although owing to the National Dried Milk

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre	When Held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
Mile Cross Methodist Church Room, Mile Cross, Aylsham Road	Monday a.m.	49	164	868	846	17	2232	46	6.15
Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill, Lakenham.	Monday p.m.	49	147	387	570	12	1949	40	5.03
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Tuesday a.m.	51	122	*398	1392	27	3183	62	*11.69
Princes Street Congregational Church.	Thursday a.m.	52	126	261	653	13	1651	32	6.32
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Wednesday a.m. until 6.5.42	18	21	*See above	298	17	767	48	*See above
Earlham—Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Wednesday p.m.	52	107	343	918	18	2229	43	6.5
Thorpe—Stuart Senior Girls' School, Telegraph Lane.	Wednesday p.m.	52	141	425	1122	22	2252	43	5.3
George White School, Churchill Road.	Thursday a.m.	53	188	517	1200	23	2981	56	5.76
Jessopp Road Congregational Church.	Thursday p.m.	52	144	363	1133	22	2638	51	7.26
Catton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	28	64	335	472	17	1025	37	3.06
Earlham—Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Friday p.m.	50	89	374	904	18	2438	49	6.5
Grand Totals	...	506	1313	3706	9508	18.8	23345	46	6.3

Scheme the number of packets supplied showed another decrease. 1153 packets of dried food were issued, 881 at "cost," 66 at "half cost," and 206 free. In addition, 3241 packets of National Dried Milk were issued free, and 7863 at "full cost."

Other foods were distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officers, as under :—

	Free.	Half Cost.	Full Cost.	Total.
Virol (1-lb. jars) ...	1258	662	649	2569
Malt and Oil (1-lb. jars) ...	823	341	568	1732
Lactagol (tins) ...	1235	991	277	2503
Virolax (7-oz. tins) ...	67	39	65	171
Cod Liver Oil (6-oz. bottles)	252½	67	190	509½
Christolax (bottles) ...	37	12	4	53
Brestol (Malted) (tins) ...	8	—	1	9
Brestol (Plain) (tins) ...	4	—	—	4
Total ...	3684½	2112	1754	7550½

Dental Treatment, etc.

The arrangements for Dental Treatment remain the same. 236 mothers were treated for the first time; a total of 929 attendances were made. 142 were provided with artificial dentures. Extractions numbered 1178; and fillings and other operations 565. 289 general anæsthetics were administered. 102 children under 5 years of age, who attend no school, were treated, making 104 attendances. 79 general anæsthetics were administered; 182 teeth were extracted. In 64 cases in which dental mechanical work was provided, the Committee asked the mothers to contribute towards the cost.

26 children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics were referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. Glasses were recommended for 9 children; in 6 cases these were obtained through contractors to the Education Authority. In 8 cases (including repairs in cases recommended previously) the Committee considered that the parents were able to pay for the glasses.

33 children under school age attended the Minor Ailments Clinic at Churchman House; 13 were found to have defects which required treatment.

The treatment of all known cases of children under the age of 5 years with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by Cavell Nurses. 34 children under school age (25 new cases) were

examined and received treatment. 43 children under 5 years and not attending school, were either supplied with surgical appliances or had their shoes wedged. Parents were asked to contribute towards the cost in 33 cases.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

In addition to the mothers' accommodation at the Maternity Home (see pages 25-26), mothers and children are accommodated at the Woodlands Hospital and children at the Children's Homes.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The duties of Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, remain the same. During the year they paid 245 visits to expectant mothers, 6235 visits to children under 1 year—1291 of these being first visits—and 8846 to children between 1 and 5 years of age. The total number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Visitor and Health Visitors and School Nurses during the year was 19,274. The Health Visitors who have been assisting at the First Aid Posts since the commencement of the War gave very valuable assistance in this direction at the time of the air raids on the City.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The duties of the local authority with regard to Child Life Protection are discharged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. 14 new persons were registered for the reception of children, the total number of registered persons at the end of the year being 61, with 28 of whom children were boarded out. 16 new children were boarded out during the year; 24 registered homes were removed from the register for various reasons. 22 children ceased to come under the provisions of the Act, including 3 who removed to other areas. The total number of children under supervision at the end of the year was 33.

The Child Life Protection Visitor paid 310 visits for the purpose of inspecting homes and children and conducting 58 special investigations, i.e., *re* maintenance, cases of neglect, etc.

STILL-BIRTHS.

51 still-births were registered, 3 of which were illegitimate. 3 occurred at the Maternity Home (1 County), 15 in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service, and 3 at the Woodlands Hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was no death from Sepsis. Other "Maternal causes" produced 2 deaths, representing a death rate of 1·19 per 1000 live-births. Investigations for the Ministry of Health into maternal deaths were made as in previous years.

Facilities for Consultants. The arrangements for providing Consultants in difficult maternity cases continued. 4 cases which were seen by consultants during 1941 were considered by the Committee during 1942. In 3 cases the Committee felt justified in asking patients to pay a proportion of the fee; 1 patient was asked to pay the full fee. 3 cases were attended by consultants during 1942. In 1 case the patient was asked to pay the full fee; the other two were asked to pay a proportion. No death occurred in those cases to whom a consultant was called.

Ante-natal Care. The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics by the specialist of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. 20 cases were referred during the year, the Committee feeling justified in asking the patients to contribute towards the cost in 8 cases. No charge was made in 2 cases. 10 cases had not been considered at the end of the year. 1 application was received from a midwife for compensation and this was granted.

Post-natal Care. The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-natal Clinic can be examined by the specialist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. No case was referred during 1942.

Home Helps. The conditions of employment and rate of pay remained the same as for the latter part of 1941, but on 9th October, 1942, the Committee decided that in view of the difficulty of recruiting suitable persons this scheme should be abandoned. At that time there were only three persons on the panel, one over 70 years of age, another over 60 years of age, and the third was not living in the city. A circular was received from the Ministry of Health suggesting that application should be made to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in view of women between the ages of 40 and 45 being available to fill these posts. The Committee decided to make use of this arrangement, but by the end of the year no suitable person had been sent for a post. During the year 18 women received assistance and all contributed towards the cost.

Admission of Abnormal Patients to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The Council accepted financial responsibility for 33 cases during the year; responsibility for 13 cases was refused.

LACTATION GRANT.

During the year 8 cases (all unmarried mothers) were referred to the Social Welfare Committee for their consideration. In 4 cases a grant was made to the nursing mother; in 1 case an application was made to the County Authorities as the nursing mother was residing at a hostel in the City but her home address was in the County—the County Authorities made a grant in this case. In 2 cases the joint family income was considered too high for a grant to be made. 1 case had not been considered at the end of the year.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Orthopædic clinics are held at the local Hospitals, usually on Saturday mornings. Mr. McKee, F.R.C.S., is in attendance, and assistance is also given by the Council's Orthopædic Masseuse at these clinics. 58 new cases of children under 5 years of age, and 108 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the Clinics.

8 children received institutional treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital; 2 children were sent to Cawston Manor. The arrangements for financial assistance of 5/- per week from the Norfolk Hospitals Contributors' Association in certain cases continued. Further reference to orthopædic treatment is made on pages 54-55.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

The Council continued to pay an annual subscription of £12 to the Voluntary Clinic at Pitt Street.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

2 Nursing Homes (Mixed) were transferred to other premises. Registered homes at the end of the year were as follows:—Maternity Homes (2); Nursing Homes (non-Maternity) (2); Mixed Homes (3); 2 Institutions are exempt. Every effort is made to discover any unregistered nursing homes.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The table below shows the number of notifications of this disease which were received:—

Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Removed from District.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
6	4	2	*4	—	—	—

*As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases. One patient died and one patient was still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF BABIES' ANTI-GAS HELMETS, ETC.

The issue and exchange of Babies' Anti-Gas Helmets and small Children's Respirators continued. 1140 Babies' Anti-Gas Helmets were issued, making a total of 6762 issued since the commencement of hostilities; 4707 of these have been returned. 1133 small Children's respirators were issued, making a total of 6610; 2278 of these have been returned.

The issue of special respirators for persons with respiratory troubles was continued. At the end of the year *516 respirators with outlet valves, and 53 hood-type respirators had been issued to the Public.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT JUICE AND COD LIVER OIL.

Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice supplied by the Ministry of Food continued to be distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres. Until 1st April, Cod Liver Oil, Black Currant Syrup and Black Currant Puree were issued free to all children under 2 years of age. Subsequently, Orange Juice was substituted for Black Currant Syrup and Black Currant Puree. From 1st April only those persons who were eligible for a free supply of National Milk were allowed to have free Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice; other applicants were charged 5d. for each bottle of Fruit Juice and 10d. for each bottle of Cod Liver Oil. At the same time children up to the age of 5 years became eligible for a supply of Cod Liver Oil. Coupons were issued from the Food Office and payment was effected by ordinary postage stamps being affixed to the coupons.

From 1st December, expectant mothers, upon application, were issued with coupons for Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice.

Since 1st April, 3122 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 8218 bottles of Orange Juice, 1952 Black Currant Puree and 166 Black Currant Syrup were issued from the Infant Welfare Centres through the Ministry of Food Scheme.

CLOTHES RATIONING.

The distribution of Supplementary Clothing Coupons to expectant mothers was continued during the year. On 1st June, the number of coupons supplied to each expectant mother was increased from 50 to 60. During the year, 797 cards of 50 coupons each and 975 coupon books were issued to the public.

*This number includes 2 re-issues as original respirators were destroyed by enemy action.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On the whole the infectious diseases in Norwich were fairly quiet in 1942. The table on page 36 gives the actual figures. Although **Diphtheria** had another very slight rise to 55 cases with only 1 death as compared with 4 deaths last year, this is low as compared with the usual years. We remain near the trough of the wave at present. The **Scarlet Fever** figures were again slightly lower. **Acute Primary Pneumonia** figures showed an increase, whilst **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia** figures showed a decrease. **Cerebro-Spinal Fever** showed a large decrease, the number of cases notified being 6, which is slightly above the numbers usually notified before the war. One death occurred from this fever. 2 cases of **Paratyphoid Fever** were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 1 of which was a County case which died from shock following the air raids. The latter was infected outside the City before admission to a Norwich nursing home for treatment, prior to being transferred to the Isolation Hospital. The source of infection in the other case was not traced. 2 cases of **Typhoid** in City residents were notified, but in neither of these cases were we able to trace the cause. **Dysentery** showed a large increase in actual numbers notified during the last four months of the year. Different types of the dysentery bacillus were concerned in the various infections. In accordance with the Committee's permission to medical practitioners to send specimens to the bacteriologist for examination, a large number of specimens were examined. Valuable assistance was given by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge, where specimens were examined in addition to those examined locally. Apart from this increased bacteriological activity, the cause for this dysentery outbreak is uncertain. Certain food stores, damaged by air raids, were not promptly cleared up causing a great excess of flies, also there was some damage by air raid to water and sewer mains. 1 patient died in the Isolation Hospital from *B. Aertrycke*. The **Measles** figures were considerably reduced. **Whooping Cough** and **Rubella** figures were much smaller. **Scabies** is not ordinarily a notifiable infectious disease, but the Health Committee decided in 1941 to pay general practitioners the usual notification fee if they notified a case to the Medical Officer of Health. During the year 857 notifications were received from doctors, and, in addition, 322 through the School Medical Service and other sources.

Undulant Fever, which had been a notifiable disease locally for a period of 5 years, ceased to be notifiable in January as the number of notifications received had been very small.

Verminous cases, dealt with under the Scabies Order, 1941. at the Scabies Clinic, were notified by doctors in 34 cases, and, in addition, 24 were notified from the School Medical Service and other sources. The Scabies Clinic, held usually three sessions a week, commenced on 9th February at Churchman House, where, in addition to examination for scabies and vermin, cleansing of heads was carried out on 139 occasions where persons were found to be suffering from nits or pediculi capitis, and on 1815 occasions out-patients were treated and bathed at the Isolation Hospital for scabies and/or vermin, and, in addition, 107 similar cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. A few verminous cases were cleansed at the Woodlands Hospital as out-patients, and 70 scabies and 13 verminous cases were admitted for treatment. This is in addition to the head-cleansing activities of the School Medical Service.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY.

Nursing and care in the Isolation Hospital was carried out during the year with the usual efficiency and the greatest devotion in spite of the near proximity of enemy bombing. Considerable damage was caused by blast effect, chiefly to Wards 7 and 8, the Laboratory and the administrative blocks, and severe inconveniences were experienced and combatted without any effect on the patients. One very ill patient, however, died owing to shock caused by a delayed action bomb exploding in the near vicinity.

Anderson shelters were installed near each ward-block.

During the year the total number of cases admitted was 784. This number, with 58 remaining from 1941, gives a total of 842 under treatment for the year.

Following enemy air attack during the end of April and early May the Health Committee decided, having regard to the situation of the Hospital, to approve a policy of dispersal of the patients and arrangements were therefore made with the Norfolk County Council for patients to be transferred, as far as possible, to Dereham Isolation Hospital, where they were nursed and returned to the Norwich Isolation Hospital for final discharge.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total	Cases admitted to Hospital
Diphtheria ...	—	3	—	2	3	25	16	3	2	1	—	—	55	55
Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	9	20	36	181	51	21	9	5	2	—	389	389
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	8	7	10	7	38	10
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	4	2	4	10	19	12	6	14	17	37	9	136 ^c	45
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	4	7	23	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	26	17
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	6 ^a	6
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	10	10
Dysentery ...	6	8	8	4	4	19	12	10	26	14	37	15	163	23
Measles ...	4	1	—	1	3	4	2	1	1	—	1	—	18	—
Whooping Cough ...	9	15	11	12	12	31	5	1	—	—	—	—	96	19
Rubella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chicken Pox ...	1	—	1	3	1	7	1	4	—	1	—	—	19	6
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	11	3
Scabies*	27	21	27	33	50	266	198	162	248	84	51	12	1179	186
Vermin*	—	—	3	2	1	19	8	7	6	4	5	3	58	30

(a) In addition, 9 Military cases were notified.

(b) In addition, 2 Military cases were notified.

(c) In addition, 7 Military cases were notified.

*Associated with the Scabies Order, 1941.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	28
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

During the period from 21st May to 31st December, 97 patients were transferred from the Norwich Isolation Hospital to Dereham Isolation Hospital.

DISEASE DISTRIBUTION AND MORTALITY RATES.

	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1941	Admitted during 1942.	Total under Treatment.	Discharged during 1942.	Died during during 1942.	Mortality Rate %.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1942.
Scarlet Fever ...	17	287	304	280	—	—	24*
Diphtheria ...	1	56	57	37	1	2.63	19†
Diphtheria Carriers	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	4	4	1	1	50.0	2
T.B. Phthisis ...	17	17	34	24	10	29.41	—
Other diseases ...	22	419	441	429	8	1.83	4
	58	784	842	773	20	—	49‡

*Includes 2 transferred to Dereham Isolation Hospital and remaining there at the end of year.

†Includes 3 transferred to Dereham Isolation Hospital and remaining there at the end of year.

‡Includes 5 transferred to Dereham Isolation Hospital and remaining there at the end of year.

Excluding cases sent to Dereham, the mortality rate for all cases completing treatment was 2.5% ; the daily average number of patients in Hospital was 44.75 and the average period in Hospital for all cases completing treatment (deaths included) during the year was 21.95 days.

SCARLET FEVER.

287 cases were admitted, which, with 17 remaining from 1941, gives a total of 304 under treatment. The average period in Hospital was 21.47 days. No deaths occurred. A few cases have been treated with one of the sulphonamide preparations instead of with serum, but their numbers are insufficient to make any observations upon them.

Age and sex distribution of 1942 admissions.

	Under											Over	Total
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20*	20-25	25-35	35-45	45	
Male	—	2	—	10	16	75	21	5	1	—	—	—	130
Female	—	2	7	6	15	77	27	10	1	8	3	1	157
	—	4	7	16	31	152	48	15	2	8	3	1	287

Complications in Scarlet Fever cases completing treatment in 1942, 1941, 1940 and 1939.

		All Cases 1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.
Adenitis	...	5 = 1.79%	1.0%	4.16%	3.00%
Otorrhœa	...	7 = 2.5%	4.7%	3.52%	1.00%
Arthritis and Rheumatism	...	1 = 0.36%	1.0%	0.96%	1.00%
Nephritis and Albuminuria	...	1 = 0.36%	1.68%	2.24%	0.00%
Rhinorrhœa	...	1 = 0.36%	0.0%	0.64%	5.00%

DIPHTHERIA.

56 cases of true Diphtheria were admitted which, with one case remaining from 1941, gives a total of 57 under treatment. 1 carrier was taken into Hospital. 1 death occurred, producing a mortality rate of 2.6%. The average stay was 28.58 days.

Age and Sex Distribution of 1942 Admissions.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Totals
Male	—	2	—	1	2	15	9	1	1	—	1	—	32
Female	—	1	—	1	1	10	7	2	—	2	—	—	24
	—	3	—	2	3	25	16	3	1	2	1	—	56

SERUM. The average quantity of serum administered to each patient was 36,000 units.

OTHER DISEASES.

Admissions numbered 423, including 2 cases of Paratyphoid B. (1 County), 2 Typhoid, 1 Measles (non-civilian), 4 Cerebro-Spinal Fever (including 2 non-civilian), 17 Whooping Cough, and 2 Rubella (1 non-civilian). There were 9 deaths, 2 from Broncho-Pneumonia, 1 each from Vincent's Angina, Infantile Asthenia, T.B. Meningitis, B. Aertrycke, Cancer, 1 not diagnosed, and Paratyphoid B. (death due to air raid shock). The T.B. Meningitis death occurred at Dereham Isolation Hospital. The average stay was 13.91 days (excluding the Paratyphoid cases).

TUBERCULOSIS.

1 Ward block was in use for the isolation of cases (mostly advanced) since the outbreak of the War until the 21st May, when these cases were transferred to Sanatoria. 9 males and 8 females were admitted. 4 males and 6 females died. 6 males and 10

females were discharged to their own homes, and 6 males were evacuated to Kelling Sanatorium, and 2 females evacuated to Bramblewood Sanatorium. The average stay was 120.47 days.

COUNTY CASES.

1 child suffering from Erysipelas was admitted from the Remand Home, Bramerton, and 7 children suffering from Scarlet Fever (including 3 surgical), and 1 female adult suffering from Paratyphoid B. were admitted during 1942.

LABORATORY WORK.

1466 specimens were examined, exclusive of 782 specimens examined by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer at the Public Health Department.

STAFF.

1 ward-maid contracted Diphtheria; she had been Schick tested and found negative, but was gravely ill. 2 nurses contracted Catarrhal Jaundice, 5 nurses Tonsillitis and Sore Throat, 2 nurses Influenza, 1 nurse Vaccinia, and a sister and a housemaid suffered from shock following the air raids.

I cannot sufficiently thank the Matron and Nursing Staff for their thoroughly satisfactory work during a year in which devotion to duty in the face of enemy action was shown in an exemplary manner and with cheerful and even gay gallantry.

VACCINATION.

The following are particulars of the work done under the Vaccination Acts.

Number of Births registered in 1941	...	...	1857
<i>Number of Children:—</i>			
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	427
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	11
In respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	1178
Died unvaccinated (under 1 year of age)			79
Postponed by Medical Certificate	...		4
Removed to districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	...	...	112
Removed to places unknown and otherwise not accounted for	...	...	46

1857

Percentage successfully vaccinated (excluding deaths)	...	...	...	24·01%
Percentage of Conscientious Objectors (excluding deaths)	...	...	...	66·25%

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS, 1942.

Total number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of Children under 14 received during 1942	...	...	...	...	508 ³
Number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons over 14 received during 1942	...	...	...	...	27
Number of successful re-Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons of all ages during 1942	...	...	...	...	25 ⁴

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1942.

Age Periods.	New Cases.						Deaths.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5 years ...	1	—	1	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	14	5	19	—	—	—	1	—	1
15—25 „ ...	10	12	22	2	2	4	2	11	13	—	1	1
25—35 „ ...	9	4	13	3	6	9	4	9	13	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	10	7	17	2	1	3	9	2	11	1	1	2
45—55 „ ...	8	1	9	1	—	1	6	4	10	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	4	1	5	—	1	1	7	—	7	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	43	25	68	26	16	42	30	29	59	4	2	6

In addition to the 110 cases **newly notified** 33 further cases came to my notice during 1942 in other ways than by formal notification. 4 were obtained from the death returns, 22 were transfers to the City from other areas, and 7 posthumous notifications were received. 25 were Pulmonary cases and 8 non-Pulmonary, distributed as follows :—

Age periods.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
5—15 „ ...	—	1	1	2	—	2
15—25 „ ...	2	1	3	—	2	2
25—35 „ ...	3	7	10	—	1	1
35—45 „ ...	1	1	2	—	1	1
45—55 „ ...	4	—	4	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	2	3	—	—	—
	13	12	25	2	6	8

In all, 143 cases of Tuberculosis, 93 lung and 50 other forms, came to my knowledge during the year. The non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows :—

Age periods.		Bones and joints.	Abdom- inal.	Peri- pheral glands.	Lupus.	Other Organs.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	1	—	5	—	1
5—15 ,,	...	3	3	14	—	1
15—25 ,,	...	1	—	2	1	2
25—35 ,,	...	2	1	5	—	2
35—45 ,,	...	1	—	—	2	1
45—55 ,,	...	—	—	—	1	—
55—65 ,,	...	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	—
		8	4	27	4	7*

*These consisted of 4 of kidney and bladder, and 1 each of testicle, meningitis and inguinal glands.

The average ages (years) at the time of notification were :—

Pulmonary M.	...	36·16	Pulmonary M. & F.	...	33·81
Pulmonary F.	...	29·76	Non-Pulmonary M. & F.	...	17·38
Non-Pulmonary M.	...	14·96	All Forms, M. & F.	...	28·44
Non-Pulmonary F.	...	21·25			

Of the **total deaths** from Tuberculosis, 11 (or 17%) had not been notified during life.

The death rate from Tuberculosis was 0·612 per 1000 population; pulmonary 0·556 and non-pulmonary 0·056. The total Tuberculosis death rate per 1000 population for 1942 was 0·51 pulmonary and 0·098 non-pulmonary.

The deaths occurred in the following months :—

Pulmonary : January 9, February 5, March 3, April 2, May 6, June 2, July 6, August 3, September 7, October 7, November 6, December 3. Total 59.

Non-pulmonary : January —, February 1, March —, April —, May —, June —, July 1, August —, September 1, October —, November 1, December 2. Total 6.

Dispensary Work. The arrangements were as in 1941. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer made 1270 examinations, including contacts at the Clinic and 80 at the patients' homes. 47 contacts

were examined for the first time, excluding contacts examined at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. 325 X-ray examinations were made of 309 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary cases. 782 sputum examinations were done during the year, including those for general practitioners.

The services of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer have frequently been utilised for examination of cases referred from the Ministry of Labour Medical Boards and the Ministry of Pensions.

20 patients were referred for dental treatment at Churchman House. Dentures were supplied in 7 cases. Operative measures, e.g., artificial pneumothorax and phrenicectomy were arranged through Sanatorium Authorities.

Home Visits.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, in addition to 110 primary visits, made 1016 re-visits of old cases. 1313 visits were paid by the Cavell Nurses, 217 of which were made for temperature-pulse records for diagnostic purposes; the remainder were for home nursing.

Institutional Treatment.

(i.) 35 beds are reserved at Kelling Sanatorium; additional beds are taken temporarily as required. 9 beds are reserved for women at Bramblewood Sanatorium and other beds have been loaned temporarily by the Norfolk County Council. Patients were also sent to Papworth Village Settlement, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, East Anglian Sanatorium (Nayland), Brompton Hospital, Horton Emergency Hospital (Epsom) and Ipswich Sanatorium. The Authorities of Kelling Sanatorium kindly assisted us at the time of the air raids on the city by receiving cases of a type not usually admitted to that sanatorium, who were patients in the Isolation Hospital.

(ii.) Isolation Hospital—2 Blocks each giving 12 beds for males and 12 for females was the pre-war arrangement and operated until the air raids in April and May, when the patients remaining were transferred to Kelling Sanatorium. 1 case has been admitted for a short time since.

(iii.) Cases of surgical tuberculosis in adults were sent to Papworth Village Settlement, the Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer, the local General Hospital, the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital and the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital. Children were sent to the local general hospitals, the Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer, and Cawston Manor. 5 lupus patients were sent

for light treatment at the London Hospital, and made 62 attendances. 8 lupus patients made 257 attendances for light treatment at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 27 patients with tuberculous glands made 620 attendances for light treatment at the local general hospitals. 585 artificial pneumothorax refills were given in respect of 28 patients.

(iv.) The Public Assistance Institution was also utilised when necessary for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

The total number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases treated in Institutions (other than Public Assistance Institutions) was 86 adult males, 54 adult females, and 1 child. Non-pulmonary cases who received treatment in Institutions outside the city were 9 adult males and 7 children. 4 adult males, 1 adult female and 13 children were treated in the local general hospitals. Institutional treatment is provided free to all patients irrespective of income.

Domiciliary Treatment.

Extra nourishment was supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and orders were given for the supply of 55,744 pints of milk, 1265 eggs, and 500 "Advita" capsules. Shelters, bedsteads, etc., are also provided on loan; pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients has been carried out gratuitously.

Housing, Etc.

3 families were transferred to the Council's Housing Estates. Several families were re-housed as a result of air raid damage. No person suffering from tuberculosis was compulsorily removed to hospital.

CANCER.

The Cancer Act, 1939, came into operation on the 29th March, 1939, but owing to the War, Local Authorities have at the moment been given until 31st March, 1944, to submit their arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease to the Minister of Health.

Facilities are available at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for the operative and radium treatment of Cancer. This hospital is the Regional Radium Centre for this district and has a loan from the Radium Commissioner of 410 milligrams of radium. Cancer cases are also admitted to Woodlands Hospital.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

(For year ended 31st March, 1943.)

43 persons were examined for blindness. 32 were certified blind. 17 cases on the observation register were re-examined; 1 was certified blind, making a total of 33 new cases registered. 60 names were removed from the register, 39 due to death, and 17 persons removed to other districts. 5 blind persons were re-examined, 4 of whom were de-certified. There were 181 males and 196 females on the register on the 31st March, 1943.

Of these, 35 males and 11 females were in employment; 15 males and 19 females in Institutions; 4 males and 1 female under training; 1 female is at the East Anglin School for Blind and Deaf Children (evacuated to Wales).

£13,585 13s. 8d. was paid during the year to a weekly average number of 253 unemployable and other necessitous blind persons and their dependants. 242 blind persons were receiving allowances on the 31st March, 1943. Sums received from other Authorities under Section 3 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, and in connection with War Evacuees amounted to £707 3s. 9d., and £660 2s. 0d. was paid to other Authorities.

No change was made in the rates of payments to the Norwich Institution for the Blind.

The Home Teachers paid 4791 visits and gave 326 lessons in Handicrafts, Braille and Moon at the homes of blind persons. They also conducted an informal class in Handicrafts at Churchman House on one half-day each week. About 8 persons attended regularly and received 207 lessons in Knitting, Straw Baskets, Pulp Cane and Seagrass. An average of 6 persons also attended a Talking Book Machine Class held at Churchman House on Thursday afternoons.

1 two-valve and 1 three-valve wireless sets, 4 all-mains sets, 1 portable set and 144 Relays are in use by blind persons through the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. Free Relay Service has now been arranged in 3 cases where blind persons had a "Relay" installed prior to blindness. Batteries and other accessories can be purchased through the Health Department from the British Wireless Fund for the Blind at reduced prices. The Southern Regional Association for the Blind makes grants for the maintenance of Wireless Sets and Relays.

**SCHOOL
MEDICAL SERVICE**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68 ST. GILES' STREET, NORWICH.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Medical Service for the year ending 31st December, 1942. As in previous war years the report has been curtailed. Dr. Riddel, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the School Medical Service, has been largely responsible for the production of it.

The Committee will realise that the School Medical work was considerably hampered by enemy action during 1942. Children were removed from the city for varying periods and reasons, school buildings were damaged or destroyed, etc., so that attendance was well below its usual standard. Moreover, reorganisation after such affairs takes some little time and difficulties arise in tracing children. All these factors have a distinct bearing on school medical and dental inspection. Nevertheless, every effort was made to carry through the work as normally as possible. The resignation of one of the Assistant School Dental Officers has also decreased the amount of dental work able to be carried out. It has not so far been possible to fill this vacancy.

The figures in the report show that the number of cases of head vermin have increased, and this is probably a true increase. The conditions under which the people are living throughout the year render this very possible and probable. "Shelter sleeping," the habit of the whole family sleeping in the living room, and the repeated misguided efforts to persuade or encourage women with children to go out to work, are all potent factors increasing the spread of such vermin. From a health point of view, none of them can be condemned in sufficiently strong terms. The presence of these undesirable factors makes it all the more necessary to combat the presence of vermin as strenuously as possible so that when normal times return there will be a hope of making genuine progress. The Scabies Order, applying to both scabies and any other vermin, is an extremely useful measure applicable to school children and their families, and has already been the means of bringing to light several cases which require attention. The prevalence of scabies has also been another matter interfering to some extent with school attendance.

My thanks are again, as always, due to the members of the Education Committee for their support, and to the Teachers and Staff who have given their assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful Servant,

13th May, 1943.

V. F. SOOTHILL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

(1) **Staff. Medical.** The permanent whole-time staff remained unchanged. Of the temporary whole-time staff Dr. E. C. A. L. Mudie ceased duty on the 2nd April, and Dr. Violet Jewson commenced on the 1st April. In addition, Mrs. M. Rutledge and Dr. A. Smiter assisted. The part-time staff remained the same.

Dental. Mr. D. Peden-Wilson, temporary Assistant School Dental Officer resigned and left on the 29th August, and a successor had not been appointed at the end of the year.

Nursing. Health Visitors and School Nurses numbered 14, including 2 temporary part-time. There were two temporary School Nurses. Miss M. E. Johnston and Miss B. G. Williamson were still serving with H.M. Forces. In addition, there was a Tuberculosis Visitor and School Nurse, and an Orthopædic Masseuse. 2 attendants, including 1 part-time, were engaged on the cleansing of children's heads.

Clerical. The full-time clerical staff numbered 39, including 4 engaged wholly and 2 partially on School Medical work, 7 on Civil Defence, and 8 in the office of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. 3 Clerk-Attendants, 1 part-time (also engaged on other clerical duties part-time) were engaged in the Dental Clinic.

(2) **War-time Changes. Staff.** Two of the medical officers are still mainly engaged on Civil Defence work. Civil Defence duties are performed in and out of hours. The clerical staff is entirely temporary, and continues to change as more members are called up.

Schools. Colman Road Infants' School and part of Stuart School are used as First Aid Posts, and Duke Street School and part of Stuart School as Ambulance Depots. Some schools were destroyed by enemy action during the year; others were severely damaged, but some of these have been repaired and are in use again. This interfered with school attendances and medical inspections to a certain extent, the children having to attend other schools in the area, and all children are not yet attending full time. Many medical inspection records were destroyed. Gurney and Henderson School was opened in September, but owing to a defect in the heating apparatus the school had to be closed for

a time. The Infant Department at Larkman Lane School cannot yet accommodate all the children on a full time basis. During the Winter, the school hours were shortened to 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., the dinner interval being cut by half an hour.

Clinics. Clinics functioned normally. The district clinics continue to ease the burden on the central clinic, which is now not overcrowded. There were 9460 attendances at the central clinic, and 34,450 at the district clinics. Many clinics have been held at the schools and elsewhere for diphtheria immunisation. A Child Guidance Clinic commenced in February, under the direction of Dr. F. Healey, the Medical Superintendent of Hellesdon Hospital. The School Nurse enquires into the environment of the child. A Special Clinic for Scabies, under the control of the Health Committee, has been held throughout the year.

Evacuees. Voluntary evacuees to the city are examined at the clinic before admission to school. Following enemy action, a considerable number of children were evacuated to other areas. Most of these had returned by the end of the year. Of the three cases of ringworm of the scalp which occurred, all were in children from other areas. During the year, 38 evacuees of school age and 38 under school age, in respect of whom billeting allowance was paid under the State Evacuation Scheme, arrived, while 78 remained at the end of the year.

School Air Raid Shelters. Some of these are not yet satisfactory, being liable to flooding in wet weather. On one or two occasions at the Open Air School meals have had to be served in the shelters.

Health of Children. On the whole, the health of the children continues very good. It would be better if parents insisted on their children having more rest and sleep. It appears that in many homes it is the child who decides the hour of bedtime, and when the child gets nervy and run-down from continual lack of sufficient sleep, the reaction of the mother is to get the child a bottle of medicine rather than to remove the cause. There is no doubt that many children have become more nervous with the air raids and that they sleep less well than formerly, more particularly when the mother is nervous and worried with having the sole responsibility for the children in war-time. A number of these children have been sent on holiday to the country through voluntary auspices, and have derived considerable benefit. A careful watch is kept for malnutrition which does not appear to have increased, but, with more mothers going out to work, there is a considerable increase in the number of children recommended for meals or milk.

Scabies again showed an increase, 299 cases compared with 240, and Impetigo increased from 107 to 147 cases, whilst other skin diseases showed a slight fall. Ringworm of the scalp has been imported into the city after an interval of a year.

With regard to infectious diseases, apart from a small outbreak of dysentery (31 cases) and an epidemic of mumps, it was, on the whole, quieter than the previous year. One school child died from diphtheria.

There was no case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in a school child, but there was a further increase of non-pulmonary, 16 cases compared with 13 in the previous year, and 8 in 1940. Uncleanliness of the head again shows a sharp rise—468 (including 10 secondary scholars) cases as against 320 in the previous year, and 229 in 1940. There was also an increase in the degree, and in many cases live vermin were found.

The standard of clothing and footwear is not up to pre-war standard. This is due more to a shortage of coupons than of money. There is also a further increase in juvenile delinquency, 196 cases compared with 188 in the previous year. One very much doubts if the present method of dealing with this problem is satisfactory.

There were 37 deaths of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years. The causes of death were:—Road traffic accidents 5, Other Violent Causes 17, Diphtheria 1, Tuberculous Enteritis 1, Syphilitic Disease 1, Cancer 1, Heart Disease 2, Pneumonia 1, Appendicitis 2, Nephritis 1, Chronic Lymphatic Leukæmia 1, Cholangitis—Cyst of Common Bile Duct 1, Osteomyelitis—right hip 1. Cerebral softening—Cerebral Diplegia—Infantilism 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Progressive Muscular Atrophy 1.

There is no change in the conduct or regime of the certified special school.

(3) **Medical Inspection.** The numbers of children examined at the Elementary Schools during the year were as follows:—

Entrants	...	...	1926	Other Groups	...	2883
Intermediate (8 years)	...	...	1651	Open Air School	...	65
Leavers	...	...	409	Nursery School	...	253
						<hr/>
Total						7187
						<hr/>

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection and the results attained were as follows:—

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

(Excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspection.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Uncleanliness :						
Head ...	10	405	415	415	414	414
Body ...	—	2	2	2	2	2
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	12	397	409	404	544	373
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	206	121	327	223	132	132
Other Diseases of Nose and Throat	41	130	171	152	154	124
Pul. Tub. :						
Definite ...	—	—	—	—	4	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pul. Tub. ...	7	8	15	15	2	—
Skin Diseases ...	61	768	829	799	817	683
External Eye Diseases ...	51	86	137	130	220	90
Vision and Squint	325	363	688	661	648	271
					(Glasses prescribed).	
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	37	94	131	126	280	223
Crippling, Deformi- ties, etc. ...	253	31	284	265	611	139
Malnutrition ...	1309	96	1405	1392	5423	263
Enl. Cerv. Glands (Non-Tub.) ...	36	108	144	119	124	90
Defective Speech...	13	2	15	12	6	4
Heart and Circula- tory Diseases ...	89	33	122	98	160	50
Bronchitis ...	34	11	45	44	48	11
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases of the Lungs ...	20	30	50	43	57	31
Diseases of the Nervous System	35	14	49	45	58	10
Rheumatism ...	12	5	17	7	7	5
Other Defects and Diseases ...	212	329	541	503	762	441

The following table shows the number of children found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1941 are also given.

Defect or Disease.	Elem.	No. requiring treatment:—			1941.
		1942.	Sec.	Total.	
Scabies	294	5		299	240
Impetigo	146	1		147	107
Ringworm of Scalp...	3	—		3	—
„ „ Body	1	—		1	4
Other skin diseases...	362	17		379	436
Blepharitis	41	7		48	53
Conjunctivitis	36	—		36	71
Defective Vision and Squint...	666	212		878	759
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—		—	—
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	1		16	13
Defective Hearing	28	7		35	22
Discharging ears	57	4		61	206
Other ear diseases	52	5		57	55
Orthopædic defects	312	197		509	556
Heart Dis. and Rheumatism...	109	13		122	166
Rheumatism (incl. Chorea) ...	10	4		14	42

SCHOOL CLINICS.

The following is a summary of the defects treated (including Secondary and Nursery Schools) :—

Disease.	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Children Treated.	Cured.	No. of Children Treated.	Cured.
Ringworm of the Body	1	1	—	—
Scabies	28	27	—	—
Impetigo	130	122	105	103
Other Skin Diseases	293	272	380	380
Minor Eye Defects (Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	62	54	24	24
Otorrhœa	143	137	44	—
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	46	31	36	36
Enlarged Glands	5	4	4	4
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	17	16	2	—
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	382	342	1690	1678
Other Defects and Diseases ...	38	30	2	2

8809 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinic, and the Saturday morning "special" Clinics at Churchman House, and 29,315 at the District Clinics, exclusive of attendances for the treatment of discharging ears.

TREATMENT OF OTORRHOEA.

49 new cases were discovered during the year, 25 cases recurred, and 357 continued from the previous year. At the end of the year there were 243 cases on the books.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS :—

1942 has not been without incident; in the air raids we suffered damage both in April and June. However, emergency repairs were carried out and we were able to function again in a very short time, though under extremely adverse conditions. Permanent repairs have now been executed and the clinic is more or less normal again. Mr. D. P. Wilson left at the end of August to take up another appointment, and so far we have been unable to fill the vacancy. It may be of interest to record that at the school inspections the teeth of the children have been found to be definitely less carious. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the children are getting fewer sweets and pastries, and more vegetables and coarser food. We made a point this year of examining all Norwich school children who were being admitted to the Secondary Schools in September, and as a result 60% of the children who required treatment were rendered dentally fit. The Mobile Dental Clinic has again functioned satisfactorily at the various outlying schools for conservative treatment.

Thanks are again due to a private Dental Surgeon in the city for time and help given to us, and also for arranging for children to be X-rayed at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

144 new cases (Elementary) and 59 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year. 467 Elementary and 71 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 5 were treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 20 in General Hospitals.

At the end of the year 419 Elementary and 102 Secondary cases were under observation or treatment.

Tuberculosis Cases. 4 new cases attended the Clinic, and 14 other cases continued attendance from the previous year. The diagnoses in these cases were Hip 6; Knee 1; Spine 8; Other Bones and Joints 3. 1 child died in Cawston Manor.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year:—

	School Cases.	M.&C.W. Cases.	T.B. Cases.	Health Committee Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital...	71	34	65	—
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	379	300	37	—
Cromer Convalescent Home ...	149	144	149	—
Cawston Manor ...	523	546	1147	—
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital ...	—	—	961	—
Papworth ...	—	—	365	—
Woodlands Hospital ...	—	—	144	—
	1122	1024	2868*	—

*854 of these were in respect of school children.

UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses made 36,419 examinations in the Elementary Schools and 1892 in the Secondary Schools. 395 Elementary and 10 Secondary scholars were found unclean. Statutory Notices were served under Sec. 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, on parents in respect of 1.0% of the children examined. (This percentage figure is based on the number of individual children found unclean by the School Nurses only.)

512 notices were served concerning 458 children, including those found by the School Medical Officers and School Nurses, 442 children were cleansed—327 compulsorily, 32 at parents' request, and 83 voluntarily by parents. 44 children were cleansed on more than one occasion during the year as under:—

	Children.	Cleansings.
Compulsorily cleansed ...	33	73
Compulsorily and by parents ...	6	13
Compulsorily and at parents' request	5	10
	44	96

12 parents were prosecuted in respect of 14 individual children. In 7 cases fines of 5/-, and in 5 fines of 2/6 were inflicted. 2 cases were dismissed. Letters of warning were sent in 8 cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1942.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPHTHERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA (German Measles)		CHICKEN POX.		WHOOPING COUGH.		CERERO-SPINAL FEVER.		MUMPS.		NON PUL. T.B.		DYSENTERY.	
		Cases.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.
Alderman Jex	406	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road ...	633	—	—	2	8	15	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road...	742	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Bignold ...	392	4	—	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close ...	197	2	—	1	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove...	669	2	—	1	12	21	—	—	1	—	44	—	31	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—
Cavell ...	396	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College Practising	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colinan Road...	517	4	—	6	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crome ...	261	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	595	—	—	2	10	7	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
George White	555	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heigham House	133	2	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Horn's Lane ...	78	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham ...	640	—	—	—	19	64	—	—	—	—	34	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Larkman Lane	1330	4	—	18	25	48	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Model ...	212	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	187	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street...	228	—	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Norman ...	727	2	—	3	15	25	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia ...	169	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Augustine's	344	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Giles' ...	81	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mark's ...	250	9	—	5	4	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Wensum View	571	6	—	9	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</
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11 other cases of uncleanness were dealt with at the Clinic, no Statutory Notices being issued in respect of these cases.

1 notice *re* uncleanness of clothing was issued.

(4) **Infectious Diseases.** Scarlet Fever continued prevalent from 1941, with 226 cases. and Mumps became more active.

During the year 2826 new cases (2019 school children and 807 others) were immunised against Diphtheria. 2023 final tests—1538 school children and 485 others—were made of which 39 school children and 12 others gave positive results. From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics commenced in Norwich, a total of 12,876 cases have been injected, and 8806 cases have produced negative results after a final Schick test. Approximately 8027 of the children attending school at the end of the year have been immunised—that is, 53·3%. 68 school children and three under school age received supplementary doses.

295 children, of whom 281 were under school age, were protected against Whooping Cough.

(5) **Provision of Meals.** On 31st December, 2134 Elementary and 299 Secondary school scholars were receiving milk on the recommendation of a Medical Officer; 809 Elementary and 119 Secondary school scholars similarly were receiving meals. Children receiving milk or meals on the recommendation of a Medical Officer are re-examined every few months.

All the schools made use of the Milk Marketing Board's scheme. Invalid children under the Visiting Teacher continued to have voluntary milk.

(6) **Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Enquiry and Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.** The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been given as in previous years. Parents attended the routine Medical Inspections at the Elementary Schools as under:—

Group.	No. of Children examined.	Parents present.		Percentage of Parents present.
		1942.		1941.
Entrants	... 1926	1691	(87·8%)	90·0
Intermediate	... 1651	1377	(83·4%)	81·0
Leavers	... 409	299	(73·1%)	54·3
Other Groups	... 2883	2269	(78·7%)	62·3

At the Open Air Special School, of the 65 children examined, parents were present with 23, or 35·4%, and at the Nursery School, of the 253 children examined, parents were present with 218, or 86·2%.

At the Secondary Schools, of the 923 girls examined, parents were present with 660 or 71·5% ; of the 897 boys examined, parents were present with 361, or 40·2%.

(7) **Blind, Deaf and Epileptic Children.** The East Anglian School at Gorleston was evacuated to Wales in June, 1940.

Blind Children. 1 girl was on the register on the 1st January, 1943. 1 boy left during the year on attaining the age of 16 years.

Deaf and Dumb Children. During the year 1 boy and 1 girl attended the school, the boy being a new admission. The parents of 1 boy and 2 girls would not consent to attendances at the School and the 3 children attended Elementary Schools.

Epileptic Children. At the end of the year 2 boys were at Lingfield, 1 girl having left during the year on attaining the age of 16 years. 1 boy was at St. Elizabeth's R.C. School for Epileptics, Much Hadham.

Mental Defectives. 29 boys and 14 girls were examined for mental deficiency. 8 boys and 2 girls were recommended for the Dull or Backward Class, 10 boys and 8 girls for the Special Day School, 3 girls for reference to the Mental Treatment Committee. 2 boys and 1 girl to remain at ordinary school, 7 boys to remain at the Open Air School (Section for Physically Defectives), 1 boy for a Residential Special School, and 1 boy for re-examination at the end of six months. In addition, 5 boys and 3 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination. Recommendations were made as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Referred to Mental Treatment Committee	2	3	5
To remain at Special School ...	2	—	2
Residential Special School ...	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Total ...	5	3	8
	—	—	—

40 boys and 34 girls (including 2 boys recorded under the heading of "Children suffering from Multiple Defects," on page 68) were on the register at Colman Road Open Air School (Special Department) on the 1st January, 1943.

Residential Special Schools for Mental Defectives. 1 boy and 2 girls have been admitted to Residential Special Schools. 1 boy is at the Eastern Counties' Institution, Colchester, 2 boys at St.

Joseph's School, Bigod's Hall, Dunmow, Essex, 1 boy at St. Joseph's Home, Sambourne, near Redditch and 1 boy at Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, Birmingham. 1 girl is at the Mary Dendy Homes, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, 1 girl at Allerton Priory Special Schools, Woolton, Liverpool, and 1 girl at Dovecot Special School, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

(a) *Mental Defectives.* These are accommodated at the Open Air School in a Special Department and are referred to above.

(b) *Physical Defectives.* The average attendance for the year was 140. At the beginning of the year there were 124 children attending under Dr. Riddel's supervision; 73 were admitted, including 3 re-admissions; 45 boys and 28 girls were discharged; 27 children were withdrawn by parents; 32 attained the age of 14 years or over; 10 left the city; 1 was transferred to the Special Department; 1 to an Approved School; 1 boy to the City of Norwich School; and 1 died. 78 boys and 46 girls remained at the end of the year.

46 boys and 28 girls attended Dr. Boston's section; 17 boys and 7 girls were admitted. 11 boys and 1 girl left at 14 years of age; 6 boys and 1 girl left at their parents' request; 3 boys and 1 girl left the City; 1 boy and 1 girl went to an Approved School. 42 boys and 31 girls were on the register at the end of the year.

(8) **Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.** At the end of the year 5 students were receiving training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind, 4 in basket making and 1 in machine knitting. 1 male trainee was considered unsuitable and ceased training.

At the end of the year 1 epileptic and 2 cripples were receiving training under the Higher Education Committee.

(9) **Nursery Schools and Classes** have been established and the numbers of children on the registers on 31st December were as under:—

Nursery School, Larkman Lane	...	119 children
Nursery Class, Bignold School	...	43 „
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School	...	60 „
Nursery Class, Cavell Infants' School	...	44 „

Inspections of the children have been made weekly by the School Nurses.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AT NURSERY SCHOOL AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspec- tions.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Uncleanliness:						
Head	1	—	1	1	1	1
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	2	1	3	3	1	—
Tonsils & Adenoids	12	3	15	10	1	1
Other Dis. Nose and Throat ...	7	1	8	8	—	—
Skin Diseases ...	7	2	9	7	3	1
Vision and Squint	7	—	7	5	3	3
					(Glasses not prescribed.)	
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	13	—	13	11	8	—
Crippling, De- formities, etc. ...	45	3	48	47	40	—
Malnutrition ...	19	17	36	36	29	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- T.B.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Speech...	3	—	3	3	—	—
Heart and Circu- latory Diseases...	3	—	3	3	3	—
Bronchitis ...	8	—	8	8	4	—
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases of the Lungs ...	1	—	1	1	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	20	2	22	18	15	—
Rheumatism ...	1	—	1	1	—	—

(10) **Secondary and Junior Technical Schools.** The ar-
rangements for the medical examination of scholars and the
following up of defects remained unaltered.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections		"Specials" at School or Clinic. (All Secondary Schools)	Total Defects.	Refer ed for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured
	(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.					
Uncleanliness :							
Head	—	—	10	10	10	10	10
Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	—	3	7	10	10	14	6
Tonsils & Adenoids	2	11	—	13	9	6	6
Other Diseases of Nose and Throat	3	12	2	17	14	32	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :							
Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Skin Diseases	—	16	9	25	23	20	11
External Eye Diseases	—	11	3	14	14	16	1
Vision and Squint	4	180	32	216	212	206	114
						(Glasses prescribed.)	
Ear Disease and Hearing	1	12	3	16	16	20	6
Dental Diseases	8	326	2	336	336	232	232
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc.	5	197	4	206	197	168	30
Malnutrition	5	411	3	419	418	523	40
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	3	1	4	2	1	1
Defective Speech	—	3	2	5	5	1	1
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	1	12	1	14	12	10	1
Bronchitis	—	4	1	5	4	6	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs	1	3	—	4	2	10	—
Diseases of the Nervous System	—	19	1	20	19	10	1
Rheumatism	—	1	1	2	1	3	1
Other Defects and Diseases	4	60	6	70	66	91	12

(11) **Miscellaneous.** *Remand Homes.* 44 boys and 3 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 34 boys and 5 girls in 1941.

Examination of Teachers, etc. Examinations have been made as follows:—24 newly appointed teachers; 2 teachers following prolonged absence owing to sickness; 8 children in connection with applications for entertainment licences.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)

TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	1926	
Intermediate (2nd age group)	...			1651	
Leavers (3rd ,, ,,)	...			409	
					3986

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 2883

Nursery School ... 253

Open Air School:—

Age	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	5	4	6	8	11	15	10	5	—

65

Grand Total ... 7187

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections—

Elementary	...	...	...	13721
Nursery School	...	...	...	50
Open Air School	...	...	...	2205

Grand Total ... 15976

TABLE 2.

A.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN
inspected during the year in Routine Age Groups
up to the 31st December, 1942.

Age-groups.	No. of Children Inspected	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School...	253	23	9.1	187	73.9	43	17.0	—	—
Entrants ...	1926	308	16.0	1190	61.8	424	22.0	4	0.2
Second Age Group	1651	242	14.7	915	55.4	491	29.7	3	0.2
Third Age Group	409	60	14.7	193	47.2	153	37.4	3	0.7
Other Routine Groups ...	2883	439	15.2	1761	61.0	668	23.1	15	0.7
Open Air School	65	12	18.5	31	47.7	19	29.2	3	4.6
TOTAL ...	7187	1084	15.1	4277	59.5	1798	25.0	28	0.4

B.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Malnutrition ...	1317	11	111	2
Uncleanliness :				
Head ...	11	—	405	—
Body ...	—	—	2	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp ...	—	—	3	—
Body ...	—	—	1	—
Scabies ...	39	5	255	16
Impetigo ...	6	—	140	—
Other Diseases (Non- Tuberculous) ...	15	3	347	8
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ...	2	—	108	2
Septic Sores ...	11	1	286	2
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	21	—	20	—
Conjunctivitis ...	2	—	34	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	1	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	236	17	289	2
Squint ...	70	9	71	1
Other Conditions ...	21	6	31	1
EAR—				
Defective Hearing ...	22	—	6	—
Otitis Media ...	19	4	38	—
Other Ear Diseases	5	—	47	3
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	52	62	90	7
Adenoids ...	13	16	3	1
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	52	23	23	—
Other Conditions ...	37	11	123	8

TABLE 2B—continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)...	20	16	99	9
Defective Speech ...	13	3	2	—
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	53	—	3	—
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	6	3	5	5
Functional ...	11	12	3	1
Anæmia ...	57	3	19	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	41	1	11	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	15	6	29	1
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	6	—	3	—
Spine ...	—	—	1	—
Hip ...	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	1	—	1	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	3	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	4	1	5	—
Chorea ...	—	1	2	—
Other Conditions ...	27	2	7	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	80	1	1	—
Spinal Curvature ...	48	3	2	—
Other Forms ...	150	16	31	—
Rheumatism ...	7	6	1	4
Other Defects and Diseases ...	200	32	321	10

C.—(a) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 2131

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants	1926	699	36.3
Intermediate (2nd age Group)	1651	524	31.7
Leavers (3rd ,, ,,)	409	98	24 0
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS) ...	3986	1321	33.1
Other Routine Inspections	2883	710	24.6
Nursery School	253	69	27.2
Open Air School	65	31	47.7

C.—(b) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).
(NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this table.)

GROUP. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. (excluding Malnutrition). (3)	Total. (4)	Malnutrition. (5)	Grand Total (6)
CODE GROUPS—					
Entrants	35	472	488	351	699
Second Age Group ...	75	194	234	384	524
Third Age Group ...	25	33	49	80	98
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS)	135	699	771	815	1321
Other Routine Inspections	96	307	392	475	710
Nursery School	1	74	73	19	69
Open Air School	4	20	24	8	31
GRAND TOTAL	236	1100	1260	1317	2131

TABLE 3.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

		At the Special Day School for Mentally Defectives ...	At Epileptic Colony ...	At Certified School for Blind ...	At Other Institutions ...	Boys	Girls	Total
Children with multiple defects.						2	—	2
						1	—	1
						—	1	1
						1	—	1*
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for blind children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Public Elementary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
						1	1	2
						—	—	—
						—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(ii.) Children who have such power of vision that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or partially Blind ...	At Public Elementary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
						3	1	4†
						—	—	—
						—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	At Public Elementary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2
						2	2	4
						—	—	—
						—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	At Public Elementary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
						—	—	—
						—	—	—
						—	—	—

† At Certified Day Open Air School

* In Woodlands Hospital.

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Feeble-minded.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	43	37	80
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	3	5	8†
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2
Mentally Defective.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—			
	(a) Idiots ...	—	—	—
	(b) Imbeciles ...	—	1	1
	(c) Others ...	1	—	1
	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :—			
	(a) Moral Defectives ...	—	—	—
	(b) Others ...	—	—	—
	Feeble-minded Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...	11	10	21

†In addition, one girl was attending a private school.

TABLE 3—*continued.*

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mentally Defective — <i>continued.</i>		Feeble-minded Children notified under Article 3 of the 1928 Regulations, i.e., "Special Cir- cumstances" cases ...	—	—	—
		Children who, in addition to being mentally defective, were blind or deaf ...	—	—	—
Epileptics.	Children suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Special Schools ...	2	—	2
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Children suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis (includ- ing pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Certified Special Schools ...	2	1	3†
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

† At Certified Day Open Air School.

Physically Defective —continued.	Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution	Boys.	Girls.	Total
	Delicate Children, i.e., all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	At Certified Special Schools	16	7	23†
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	—	2	2††
	Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Certified Special Schools	97	69	166§
		At Public Elementary Schools	37	38	75||¶
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	2	4††
		At Certified Special Schools	4	—	4§
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	1	3††

†Includes 14 boys and 6 girls at the Certified Day Open Air School.

§At the Certified Day Open Air School.

||Includes 33 boys and 36 girls suffering from Rheumatic affections.

¶Including 3 boys and 4 girls at Secondary Schools.

††Being taught by Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 3—continued.

Physically Defective —continued.	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public Elementary School.				
			At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions ...
			Boys.	Girls.	Total
		...	—	—	—
		...	—	—	—
		...	—	—	—
		...	8	—	3††

††Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm { X-ray Treatment	2	—	2
—Scalp { Other do.	—	1	1
Ringworm—Body ...	1	—	1
Scabies	270	6	276
Impetigo	152	6	158
Other Skin Diseases ...	320	59	379
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ...	197	23	220
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2).			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	95	21	116
MISCELLANEOUS—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	511	33	544
TOTAL ...	1548	149	1697

GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	648	—	648
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1) ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	648	—	648

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	270
(b)	Otherwise	... ..	1

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	248
(b)	Otherwise	... ..	1

GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT. NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(4)	(5)
—	—	124	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	132	—	154	286

(i.) Tonsils only; (ii.) Adenoids only; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids;
(iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

No. of children treated...	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	
	5	20	611†	—	—	—	611†

†Including 73 cases attending Clinic for observation.

GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :—

Routine Age Groups	Aged	4 years and under	265	}	Total ...	5731
	,,	5 years...	... 480			
	,,	6 ,, ...	... 520		
	,,	7 ,, ...	... 572		
	,,	8 ,, ...	... 652		
	,,	9 ,, ...	... 703		
	,,	10 ,, ...	... 806		
	,,	11 ,, ...	... 687		
	,,	12 ,, ...	... 504		
	,,	13 ,, ...	... 462		
Specials	,,	14 ,, 79	}	Total ...	1270
	,,	15 ,, ...	... 1		

Grand Total ... 7001

(b) Found to require treatment ... 4901

(c) Actually treated ... 3690

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination [included in (c)]... 2011

(2) Half-days devoted to {Inspection 62} Total 1166
 {Treatment 1104}

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 5714

(4) Fillings ... {Permanent Teeth 3141} Total 3145
 {Temporary Teeth 4}

(5) Extractions ... {Permanent Teeth 1139} Total 4521
 {Temporary Teeth 3382}

(6) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions 1629

(7) Other Operations {Permanent Teeth 984} Total 984
 {Temporary Teeth —}

GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- (1) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses ... 2.9
- (2) Total number of examinations of children made in the Schools by School Nurses ... 36419
- (3) Number of individual children found unclean ... 395
- (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority :—
 - (a) Voluntarily and at parents' request ... 110
 - (b) Compulsorily ... 273
- (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
 - (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... Nil
 - (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... Nil
 - (c) Under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933... 22

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Boys, 897; Girls, 923; Total 1820.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Special Inspections and Re-Inspections.

Boys, 318; Girls, 429; Total 747.

TABLE 2.

A.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN Inspected during the Year.

	No. of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys ...	897	151	16.8	525	58.5	220	24.6	1	0.1
Girls ...	923	179	19.4	557	60.3	186	20.2	1	0.1
TOTAL ...	1820	330	18.1	1082	59.4	406	22.4	2	0.1

B.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition ...	415	1	3	—
Uncleanliness :				
Head ...	—	—	10	—
Body ...	—	—	—	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	5	—
Impetigo ...	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	14	2	3	—
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ...	—	—	2	—
Septic Sores ...	3	—	5	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	6	—	1	—
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	166	3	30	—
Squint ...	14	1	2	—
Other Conditions ...	5	—	2	—
EAR—				
Defective Hearing...	7	—	—	—
Otitis Media ...	3	—	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	3	—	2	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	5	4	—	—
Adenoids ...	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	4	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	12	3	2	—

TABLE 2B—continued.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuber- culous) ...	1	2	1	—
Defective Speech ...	3	—	2	—
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	334	—	2	—
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	3	1	—	—
Functional ...	4	1	—	—
Anæmia ...	4	—	1	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	3	1	1	—
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases ...	2	2	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	1	—	—	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	3	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	15	1	1	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	10	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ...	44	2	2	—
Other Forms ...	139	7	2	—
Rheumatism ...	—	1	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	60	4	6	—

C.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 783

GROUP.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions in Table II. (excluding Malnutrition).	Total.	Malnutrition.	Grand Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Boys ...	73	155	211	187	358
Girls ...	93	168	218	228	425
TOTAL ...	166	323	429	415	783

D.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN in "C" who received Treatment (excluding Specials, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 505

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—
„ Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	5	—	5
Impetigo ...	1	—	1
Other Skin Diseases ...	7	7	14
MINOR EYE DEFECTS			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2) ...	15	1	16
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	11	3	14
MISCELLANEOUS—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	8	6	14
TOTAL ...	47	17	64

GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	205	1	206
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	205	1	206

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	... 113
(b) Otherwise	1

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	... 120
(b) Otherwise	1

GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	32	38
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		

(i.) Tonsils only; (ii.) Adenoids only; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids;
(iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	
No. of children treated...	—	—	130†	—	—	—	130*

*In addition there were 33 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme.

†Includes 24 cases under observation at the Clinic.

GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists:—

Routine Age Groups ...	...	...	Nil
Specials ...	...	...	246
GRAND TOTAL			246

(b) Found to require treatment ... 222

(c) Actually treated ... 222

(2) Half-days devoted to { Treatment. None especially.
Secondary Scholars
are treated with
Elementary Scholars.
Inspection. Nil.

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 1064

(4) Fillings ... { Permanent Teeth 793 } Total 796
{ Temporary Teeth 3 }

(5) Extractions ... { Permanent Teeth 217 } Total 274
{ Temporary Teeth 57 }

(6) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions 111

(7) Other Operations { Permanent Teeth 213 } Total 214
{ Temporary Teeth 1 }

GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Total number of visits to School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses	4
(2)	Total number of examinations of children made in the School by School Nurses	1892
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean ...	10
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority... ..	10
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	Nil
	(c) Under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933... ..	Nil

GROUP 7.—TREATMENT OF ALL OTHER DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Malnutrition	496	27	523
Defective Hearing	—	6	6
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1	1
Defective Speech	1	—	1
Heart and Circulation	7	3	10
Bronchitis	2	4	6
Other Non-Tuberculous Dis- eases of Lungs	6	4	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
Definite	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Nervous System	—	10	10
Rheumatism	—	3	3
Other Defects and Diseases ...	58	33	91
TOTAL	571	91	662

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE 4.
(Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Minor Ailments	47	17	64
Visual Defects	205	1	206
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	6	32	38
Deformities	178	3	181
Dental Defects	222	10	232
Other Defects	571	91	662
TOTAL ...	1229	154	1383



